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SECURITY INFORMATION  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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REPORT NO.

## Bolekhov Raion Situation Report For the Month of August 1949

### THE ENEMY SITUATION

#### The State of the Party, Police, Administration, and Changes Therein

##### 1. Raion Party Committee

During the period reported on, the Raion Party Committee concentrated all its energies on harvesting and collecting quotas and apportioning grain quotas. The kolkhozy were under pressure for early harvesting of the grain and delivery of quotas. Members of the Party also have been visiting villages and stirring up the people to volunteer for resettlement in Odessa.

##### 2. Raion Committee of the LKSMU [VLKSM - Komsomol]

The Raion Committee of the LKSMU, during the period reported on, displayed no activity in the villages of the raion. All Komsomol activity was limited to the raion center. No new Komsomol members from the local population were forthcoming.

##### 3. The Pioneers and Childrens' Organizations

There are Pioneers in the schools of the raion center and they took part in the rest camp organized for Pioneers and school children of the town of Bolekhov. There were 40 children in the rest camp from the raion center.

##### 4. MVD

During the period reported on, there was a transfer of the head of the 25X1A sub-district comprising the villages of Hoshiv, Herynya, and Tyapche,

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namely Krizhanovski, who was transferred to Bushivetski Raion. He was replaced by Sokolovski, Ivan, from the village of Vistovo, Kalush Raion (who is a UPA deserter).

A new head for the sub-district of Cholhany was appointed; he is Denysov, Leonid.

For protection of the kolkhoz the following MVD men were billeted in the village of Hoziiiv: Junior Lt. Samsonov, head of the sub-district of Hoshiv; Sokolovski, Ivan, head of the sub-district of Hoziiiv; and Tsimerman, a local Jew from Bolekhov. Sub-district heads Folin and Cherneyev, Vasil, who were permanently billeted in the village of Tysiv, are no longer there, but often visit the village from the town of Bolekhov.

All the heads of the sub-districts continuously visit the villages in matters concerning police, also escorting inspectors from the financial section, who collect taxes and arrears from the peasants, as well as the overdue quotas.

On 14 August 1949 the insurgents killed two MVD men belonging to the Vytvytsya militia, Zhmud, Ivan, a tax collector, and Zakharenko, Andrei, a collaborator.

5. MGB

During the period reported on, a new operational group of Chekists under the command of Hutko appeared round the village of Cholhany.

A second group under the command of operational leader Bogomolov appeared round the village of Tysiv. Bogomolov often acts as a deputy for the head of the MGB, Kirilenko, who was wounded by the insurgents.

Near the village of Vytvytsya another group, under the command of raion operational leader Kulakov, was sent to assist Cherneyev, who is permanently stationed there. All the above-mentioned groups are sent to help the operational leaders who are permanently stationed in these villages. During the period reported on, all of the operational groups concentrated their activity in the forests. The whole groups of Chekists camped in the forests and searched them. They also often laid ambushes in forests during the day and in villages and fields at night.

6. Military and Police Garrisons

The garrison in the village of Hoshiv, which is there to protect the bridges, is composed of 25 red-epauletted men [chervonopahonniky] under the command of Horsov, Oleks.

The garrison in the village of Hoziiiv, for the protection of the kolkhoz, is eight men strong, under the command of Senior Sergeant Buzlov.

The MVD heads of sub-districts are permanently billeted in the villages of Hoziiiv, Vytvytsya, and Pidberezeh. They also visit the village of Tysiv regularly.

The MVD troops in the raion center comprise 300 red-epauletted men as protection for the center and as reinforcements for larger operations in the raion.

7. Prisons

At the MVD Headquarters in the raion center there is a KPZ [Chamber of Temporary Detention] where arrested people are locked up until their transfer to the oblast center.

8. Units of the Red Army -- no change.9. Raion Voenkomat

During the period reported on, the Voenkomat called up all young men of the 1929 class who failed to report to the call up in the previous month. Again, not one of those called up reported.

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Yatskiv, Yosif, from the village of Luzhki, 1929 class, who was called up the previous month, joined the Red Army.

10. Osoaviakhim - No change.
11. Raion Councils - No change.
12. Town Councils - No change.
13. Village Council

During the period reported on, there was no change in the village administration. Not every village council has a head. In the absence of the latter, the work is done by the secretary. Not all villages have financial agents. The following is the list of financial agents residing in the villages:

Hoslichky	- Kukharчук, Mykhaylo I.	- born 1904 - education five classes
Tonyava	- Korpan, Yosif Prokop	- born 1903 - education four classes
Cholmany	- Kirik, Vasil Ivan	- born 1899 - education four classes
Polyanytsya	- Dubiv, Ivan Ilko	- born 1891 - education three classes
Herynya	- Yuhman, Stefan	- born 1897 - education four classes
Tyapche	- Horinski, Yosafat	- born 1893 - education four classes
Tysiv	- Soloviy, Ivan St.	- born 1897 - education four classes

The financial agents collect the taxes only when the heads of the sub-districts arrive in the villages and direct the activities themselves.

The administration of the village councils carry out all instructions under pressure of terror. The taxes and quotas, etc., are collected by various brigades which constantly come down from the raion center. The heads are very dissatisfied with the Bolshevik regime and all of them wish in their hearts to resign.

The attitude of the Bolsheviks toward the village administration is brutal. For instance, on 10 August 1949 in the village of Hosiiv the Communist Blokhin beat up the secretary of the village council because he refused him permission to take over a building which belonged to a Pole who left for Poland, and he handed it to the kolkhoz in the village of Hosiiv.

#### 14. Raion Executive Committee (RVK)

During the period reported on, the Raion Executive Committee was busy dividing the grain delivery quotas and collecting financial arrears.

During the period reported on, the RVK arranged three conferences with the heads of the village councils during which the main subject was the execution of the plans for State purchasing and various taxes and financial arrears.

On 8 August, during a conference, the head of the RVK, Halychuk, threatened the heads of the village councils with prison and Siberia for non-fulfillment of the plan for the State purchase of grain and of all other plans. He also criticized the head of the Luzhki village council for failure to repair the premises of the village council and of the club. He asked the heads: "Why do you sit in the villages, taking the Government's money? You want an independent Ukraine? She will not be independent. Before she is independent, all of you will be in Siberia and the Soviet Union will continue as before... It will be too bad for you if things are not in order. If you do not have enough timber to repair the clubs, use the timber from the houses of those people who were deported to Siberia... if you do not take the timber away, we will take it for the kolkhoz stables."

Rudenko, who is concerned with the State purchasing of grain, said he would not speak any more, but prosecute those who are at fault and confiscate their property.

On 22 August, in the Party offices, there was a conference of the heads, secretaries, and financial agents of the village councils and the main

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subjects discussed were: the financial economy of the raion and State purchasing of bread grain. The secretary of the Party, Topchiy, said that Bolekhov Raion was far behind in the payment of taxes and that the raion must pay 577,000 rubles in taxes in 1949 and 300,000 insurance money which would be used for the reconstruction of the national economy and for improvements in the conditions of the workers. They would try to improve the life of the population in Bolekhov Raion. Topchiy instructed the heads to conclude the State grain purchase by 3 September 1949 and to collect all the financial arrears by 17 September.

Levchenko, head of the raion financial section, read the report about the fulfillment of the financial plans. He said that Bolekhov Raion takes 33rd place in the oblast for fulfillment of the plans. He blamed the village administration for this. He specially attacked the village of Cholhany, saying that all the villages fulfilled the plan by 90 to 95 percent, whereas Cholhany did so by only 60.04 percent. The financial agent of Cholhany tried to excuse himself by pointing out that the greatest arrears were those of old and infirm people, from whom it is very difficult to collect the money, but Levchenko would not accept this excuse and threatened the agent with all sorts of things if he failed to collect the money. Afterwards Halychuk appealed to the villages to take part in competition of State purchase and threatened the head and administration of the village of Cholhany with prosecution and Siberia if they failed in their deliveries of bread grain quotas.

A decision was reached during the conference of the Politburo with the Raion Executive Committee to censure the heads of the village councils of Trusiv and Polyanytsya for their lack of energy in purchasing of bread grains. The heads of the village councils of Vytvytsya, Pidberez, and Tyapche were given advance copies of this decision as a warning.

The work of the RVK, during the period reported on, was concentrated on State purchasing. Practically all employees of the raion administration have participated in brigades which went around the villages, forcibly collecting the grain purchased by the State.

15. The Town Executive Committee

The head of the Town Executive Committee is a Russian, Pikh, who was formerly employed in the raion Voenkomat.

16. The People's Court

During the period reported on, the People's Court dealt mostly with the members of Hozliiv kolkhoz who were harvesting rye from the kolkhoz fields for their own use.

17. Public Prosecutor - no change.

18. State Bank - no material available.

19. Savings Bank - no material available.

20. Consumers' Cooperative

In the Raion Consumer's Cooperative and in the trade there were no changes of personnel and the trade was very much as previously reported.

21. Upominzag /Upominzh/ /Authorized Representative of the Ministry of Agricultural Collections/

The head of the Upominzag, Rudenko, during the period reported on, continuously visited the villages of the raion, accompanied by various brigades, in connection with the delivery of the grain quotas. He was also present at the conference of the heads of village councils, threatening them if they failed to fulfill the plan.

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22. Combines, Factories, and Workshops

There were no great changes during the period reported on. All the workshops and combines are under the management of the Communists from the raion center. The more responsible work is given to the newcomers from the east. The local Ukrainians are only used as unskilled labor. There are 15 mills in the raion, belonging to the Lishcheprom and a few to the Raion Consumers' Cooperative. At this time the mills received instructions which do not allow them to grind grain until all the quotas have been collected. There are three sawmills connected with the mills in the villages of Bryaza, Polyanytsya, and Sloboda. The Bryaza and Sloboda sawmills belong to the RSS and the Polyanytsya one to the forestry in the village of Polyanytsya. In the mills and sawmills the employees are local Ukrainians recruited from the local peasants.

23. Forest Station

The forest stations, during the period reported on, have been cutting timber and taking it away by loading it on the railway and onto trucks. Both the forest administration and the actual forestry work are being done by local Ukrainians from neighboring villages.

During the period reported on, the Bolsheviks dismissed the foreman at the forest section of Polyanytsya, Yurko Dyakiv, from the village of Bryaza, and a sorter, Yurko Pynakh, from the village of Polyanytsya, because they demanded food for the workers.

24. Forestry

During the period reported on, the deputy forester, Fedor Shmer, was dismissed. No one came to replace him.

25. Machine and Tractor Station - non-existent.26. Sovkhoz, Kolkhoz, and Farms Attached To Works

There was no change in the kolkhoz, where, during the period reported on, the bread grain was harvested and preparations were made for threshing.

There are farms in the raion center connected with the workshops which are very neglected and are used only by the managers of the workshops.

27. Raion Office of the Ministry of Communications - no change.28. Railways

The railway line passes through the district of Dolina-Bolekhov-Stry. The railway station is in the town of Bolekhov and a halt near the village of Tyapche. The station master in Bolekhov is Pavlo Rozomov, Party member, Russian, from the east. His deputy is Volodomir Hehtsik, Ukrainian, from the town of Bolekhov.

29. Printing Works - no change.

The Occupiers' Activities and Policies  
in the Various Spheres of Life

30. Mining and Industry

The workshops in the raion center have, during the period reported on, fulfilled and over-fulfilled the production plans. The tannery fulfilled the yearly plan by 70 percent up to the month of August. Recently it started producing soap and produced 1,000 kg. Lespromhost, of the Myasomolprom, fulfilled the yearly plan by 101.3 percent up to the month of August.

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In the salt mines a new pan was constructed, which makes the work considerably lighter. The same work that used to be done by three or four men can now be done by one man. The new pan is five times smaller than the others, but produces four times as much salt.

Construction of a power station for the tannery has begun. It will be of 150 kilowatt, produced by steam. The factory already received 16 electric motors which will drive all the machinery for the tannery.

The industrial workers earn from 200 to 500 krb. monthly. The Stakhanov workers who over-fulfill the norm by 150 to 200 percent earn anything up to 1,000 krb. per month.

31. Agriculture

During the period reported on, the villages have been apportioned the State purchasing quota of grain and the following quantities were collected in August and September:

	<u>Apportioned (cwt)</u>	<u>Left (cwt)</u>	<u>Delivered (cwt)</u>
Cholhany	1,500	500	370
Hozliv	500	200	271
Pidberesh	500	-	290
Hoshiv	350	-	220
Herynya	450	-	250
Tysiv	500	-	185
Polyanytsya	200	-	186
Tyapche	450	-	252
Tanyava	100	-	85
Bubnyshche	50	-	25
Rostichky	400	-	185
Vytvytsya	400	-	200
Stankivtsi	100	-	50
Tserkivna	200	-	95
Sloboda	100	-	7
Bryaza	20	-	-
Knyazholuka	500	-	450

The collection of the still outstanding quotas is continuing, but the Boleheviks are having no success, owing to the poor harvest.

The Bolsheviks collect the quotas by force and call it the voluntary "State purchase." The quantity of the quota depends on the size of the field: from one ha - 100 kg, from two ha - 150 kg, and from three ha - 200 kg.

The State pays 5.60 krb for one cwt of rye and 2.60 krb for oats. During the period reported on, the kolkhoz members have been harvesting the bread grain and mowing grass for hay. All the employees of the raion health section under the command of the head of the section, Shindzhuk, came down for one day from the raion center to help the kolkhoz i/n Victory in harvesting. The employees of the Raion Consumer Cooperative gave assistance during the harvest to the kolkhoz i/n Voroshilov, in the town of Bolekhov. The members of this kolkhoz received two kg of grain in advance per one working day, which amounted to each of them receiving 100 to 200 kg of grain.

The same happened in the kolkhoz i/n Victory, where the members of the kolkhoz received from 200 to 500 kg of grain.

During the period reported on, the livestock of the kolkhoz i/n Victory increased considerably. The kolkhoz now owns: cows - 21, oxen - 7, calves - 3, young cows - 2, horses - 12, colts - 7, pigs - 4, sheep - 2, and beehives - 13.

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There was also more agricultural machinery: winnowing fan-machines - 9, cutting machines - 1, threshing machines - 1, carts - 18, ploughs - 16, harrows - 16, chaff-cutters - 2, driving wheel - 1, slashing machines - 2, and wooden barrels - 5.

The buildings of the kolkhoz: living quarters - two buildings (galvanized roof), barns - two, stables - one, stove-room - one, and hen-house - one. All of these buildings are thatched and in a good state of repair. These increases in the inventory were primarily because of the fact that, when the Bolsheviks deported peasants from Cholhany, Hozliiv, and other villages, they took their property and gave it to the kolkhoz.

The kolkhoz has 28 families - 71 persons, 48 of whom are able-bodied. When it came to work, there were only about 20 members of kolkhoz who could be found for work by the Bolsheviks. The remainder of the kolkhoz members do not go out to work.

The following norm is set for one working day in the kolkhoz: mowing of grass - 90 ares, corn - 10 ares, raking of hay - 90 ares, carting of sheaves - 1,000, lifting of sheaves to stacks - 1,000, threshing - 100 sheaves, and storing of straw after 17 cwt of grain are threshed. Looking after a horse for a whole month is equivalent to one working day, looking after oxen - 4½ working days, and milking 30 cows is equivalent to one working day. Most of the kolkhoz members have about 90 working days to their credit. The working day lasts from ten to twenty hours. Each kolkhoz member has a plot of ground of about 30 ares for his own use, and has the right to keep a cow, a pig, and poultry. Each member has to deliver a quota of 150 liters of milk and 15 kg of meat per year; and also pay an agricultural tax of 15 to 45 krb and an insurance of 15 to 100 krb.

On 6 August 1949, the Bolsheviks from the land section took away from the individual farmers 43 ha of land for the kolkhoz and told the farmers either to join the kolkhoz or clear out to the village of Cholhany. On 3 August, during the session in Hozliiv, the raion court sentenced kolkhoz member Tendor Dorosh to Siberia because he had not even one working day to his credit and he had cut 0.9 ha of rye from his field which was apportioned to kolkhoz member Mykola Marasevich.

### 32. Forest Economy

During the period reported on, the forestries were busy cutting timber, developing nurseries, cutting hay for the Leskhoz, and issuing instructions to forestry employees about collecting seeds.

The Tsenkivnytsya forestry gathered 50 cwt of hay for the Leskhoz. The forest station which belongs to this forestry finished cutting wood in Rostoki forest, where 200 cubic meters of timber were stacked. During the period reported on, trucks took away 820 cubic meters of timber from the stores.

From the sub-district Kalna-Vytvytsya, DOK took away 150 cubic meters of timber. From the forest station of Polyanytsya, from the Basarabka and Pidzholob woods near the village of Bryaza, the narrow gauge railway transported 1,600 cubic meters of timber to DOK. From the Ozekiv wood, near the village of Polyanytsya, the Ukrsovkhozstroil from Dolina took away 936 cubic meters of timber by truck and from the Tysova wood a firm from Tarnopol took away 600 cubic meters.

Forestry workers earn from 8 to 20 krb daily, and drivers from 10 to 30 krb. The workers are dissatisfied because they cannot live on their earnings and because they are paid very irregularly. Sometimes they have to wait from two to three months.

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**33. Breeding of Livestock**

There are livestock farms attached to the kolkhozy in Hozliv and Bolekhov. There are 58 animals, of which 21 are cows, in Hozliv, and 87 animals, of which 24 are cows, in Bolekhov. Livestock increased during August because the Bolsheviks have taken the property of the deported farmers and given it to the kolkhozy.

The kolkhozy deliver their milk every day to the dairy in the raion center. They have their own common pastureland for their cattle.

Livestock breeding by individual farmers is made impossible by imposing large quotas of meat and milk, etc. The Bolsheviks do not give any assistance for the improvement of livestock.

**34. Fisheries**

The fisheries, which are concentrated in the village of Cholhany, did not display any marked activity during the period reported on.

**35. Garden and Orchard**

There are no extensive orchards in the raion. There are only small, neglected ones belonging to the peasants, from which no quota of fruit is demanded. Recently the Bolsheviks have imposed taxes on fruit trees; from a fruit-bearing tree - 40 krb and from a young tree - 10 krb per tree.

**36. Trade**

During the period reported on, the RSS received goods such as fish, tobacco, and fruit with a total value of 600,000 krb. The turnover of the RSS and the SST has recently increased. During the harvest the trade stores received more goods for the peasants. The village stores had the following turnover during the period reported on: Hoshiv - 21,000 krb, goods received - 24,856 krb; Vytvytsya - 16,000 krb, goods received - 13,000 krb; and Sloboda - turnover 32,914 krb. The following goods arrived in the village stores: matches, soap, oil, whisky, cigarettes, manufactures, bread, sausages, wine, fish, cotton, school books, copy books, and various small less useful goods. The everyday needs of the population have been supplied up to 75 percent (with the exception of food, clothing, and shoes).

Special trade privileges are granted to the Party leaders of raion centers, who can also purchase the best goods directly from the RSS stores. Speculation is being only partially suppressed by the government. One can obtain goods on the black market which are still in short supply in the State shops at high prices.

**37. Financial Economy**

The Bolsheviks use various methods in order to collect the taxes from the peasants - they take away clothing, confiscate livestock, etc., from people who have no money to pay taxes. On 22 August there was a conference in the Party offices of all the heads and secretaries of the village councils. During this conference the head of the raion financial section, Levchenko, stated that Bolekhov Raion occupies the 33rd place in the oblast in connection with the financial plans and that it must collect 577,000 krb in taxes and 300,000 krb in insurance, and that all the villages of the raion have fulfilled the financial plan from 90 to 95 percent with the exception of the village of Cholhany, where the percentage was 60.04; and the responsibility for that was, according to Levchenko, that of the village administration.

The Bolsheviks forcibly collect taxes from the peasants, pass heavy sentences, confiscate property, etc. For example, on 18 August 1949 the raion court sentenced farmer Yurko M. Filipiv to 15 years' imprisonment because he failed to pay 8,000 krb in taxes and to deliver 800 kg of the grain quota. All his property was confiscated. By such methods the Bolsheviks force the peasants to pay the overdue taxes.

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**38. Transportation, Traffic, and Communications**

The raion has telephone and telegraph communications with the oblast. The MGB has wireless communications. The operational groups which participate in raids and searches of the woods have radio-transmitters by means of which they keep in touch with the raion center. The raion center has telephone and postal communications with villages, but the telephone contact is only with those villages which are near the raion center.

Goods and passengers are carried by railway which goes through the raion. There is a narrow-gauge railway in the villages of Bryaza and Tserkivna which transports timber twice daily to DOK in the raion center. Trucks carry timber from the villages of Vytvytsya, Lypa, Tysiv, and Polyanytsya. During the period reported on, the trucks carried 2,506 cubic meters and the narrow gauge railway 600 cubic meters of wood. The rebuilding of the narrow gauge railway track is continuing on the Tserkivna-Sloboda-Luzhki line.

**39. Military Preparations**

During the period reported on, the Voenkomat called up those young men who, during the previous month, had not reported for military service in the Red Army. None of these young people reported except Yosef Yatskiv, from the village of Luzhki, 1929 class, who joined the Red Army.

**40. Schools**

During the period reported on, teachers and scholars were on their summer holidays. The schools are being repaired and supplied with wood for the coming winter.

**41. Cultural-Educational Life**

All cultural life is limited to the raion center where the Party members and the Komsomol are very active.

During the period reported on, the "Bolshevik" cinema showed the following films:

<u>August 1949 (dates)</u>	<u>Film</u>
1	<u>The Distant Bride</u>
3-4	<u>Sorochin Market</u>
5	<u>The Consorts</u>
6-7	<u>The White Darkness</u> (foreign)
8	<u>Volga, Volga</u>
11-12	<u>The White Call</u>
13-14	<u>Merchants of Life</u>
15	<u>Leningrad</u>
16-17	<u>Dream</u>
18-19	<u>Takir and Zokhra</u>
20	On the railway station of Bolekhov a coach was arranged and the film <u>Raducha</u> was shown.
21-22	<u>Madame Bovary</u> (foreign)
23	<u>Lucky Sea Journey</u>
24	<u>The Teacher</u>
25-26	<u>The Silent Passage Through the Skies</u>
27-28	<u>Muska, the Aristocrat</u> (foreign)
29-30	<u>At the Meeting Point</u>
31	<u>Tibet</u>

The mobile cinema has been showing films in villages and factories for the workers. In the factories shows were arranged three times a month.

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On 19 August in the village of Hozliv, the film Battle of Stalingrad was shown. There were eight people present. On 31 August the mobile cinema arrived in the villages of Rostichky and Vytvytsya, but as nobody turned up there was no film shown.

On 7 August in the Bolekhov station a football match was arranged between the teams of Zemit from Yavoriv and Bolshevik from Bolekhov: the score was 4 to 3 in favor of the Bolshevik team.

The cinema in the raion center is primarily visited by people from the east. Local people only go there on Sundays and holidays. The Bolsheviks force the workers to attend shows organized for them. They drive them to the cinema straight from work. Each month they deduct two krb from the workers' pay, irrespective of whether they have been to the cinema or not.

Clubs are active in the raion center and in the villages of Vytvytsya, Hozliv, Pidberesh, Hoshiv, and Cholhany. They are visited by the members of brigades stationed there and by the militia.

In the village of Cholhany, the head of the club is a certain Volodomir Rozumovski, born 1931 in the SUZ, Eastern Ukrainian Territories, and a member of the Komsomol. Recently he has had the club premises repaired. He is permanently billeted with the brigade in the village.

In the village of Herynya the head of the club is Aleks Dm. Lesyak, a member of the Komsomol, and a re-settler; and the head of the library is a member of the Pioneers, Talyama Ivanovich Lisenko from the SUZ.

The other villages of the raion have no clubs but there are appointed heads of clubs, mostly members of the Komsomol from the raion center, who have to come down from time to time with the brigades to these villages and give instructions to the heads of village councils to repair club premises. Active clubs are under the protection of the militia which is billeted there. In the village of Cholhany the head of the club serves with the brigade and brings a radio set with him and when he departs he takes it back with him to the raion center. The libraries are open where the clubs are active. The library in the village of Vytvytsya has purchased Bolshevik books for a total of 2,500 krb. In these libraries there are from 200 to 1,000 Bolshevik books but they are not being read by the population.

The cultural life in the raion is not of very high standard, and the leaders are not behaving well. This is demonstrated by the following fact: In the raion newspaper dated 7 August 1949, on the second page there is a sharp criticism by Communists Shtanko and Krasnevska of the director of the House of Culture, Marchuk, and of the head of the artistic self-entertainment group, Tyutkalo. It is alleged that Tyutkalo arrived in the House of Culture and shouted at the two Communists: "What do you want here? go to hell!" When they told him that they had come to join the artistic self-entertainment group, he became very sarcastic: "We have quite a good collective; we do not want artists like you!" The director of the House of Culture supported Tyutkalo in his stupid talk. When Shtanko and Krasnevska decided to leave, Tyutkalo said: "Good-bye. This is what I wanted."

The Bolsheviks make all sorts of efforts to organize cultural life in the villages, but they meet with no success. The population does not visit the club or cinema, does not read books from the library, and not one of the local youths agrees to become the head of the club.

#### 42. Church and Religious Activity

The churches are not closed in the raion but the priests are not allowed to officiate. There are no special taxes imposed on the church with the exception of the land tax and insurance.

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The priests who have not gone over to the Russian Orthodox Church are still in the villages of Vytvytsya, Knyasholuka, Sloboda, and Tanyava. They are not allowed to officiate. In July 1949 a Russian Orthodox priest arrived in the village of Bolekhov. He was warning the population not to attend services in Hoshiv. He has changed the church service somewhat and the population boycotts him and does not attend church when he is there. Only a few of the re-settlers from behind the Curzon Line visit the church. The same priest held a service in the village of Dolzhtsi in the presence of five persons; the rest did not come because the priest was Russian Orthodox. This incident demonstrates the attitude of the population towards the Orthodox Church. The population often visits the monastery in the village of Hoshiv and on Sundays visits the churches and holds prayers under the guidance of deacons.

#### 43. The Intra-Party Life

There are no Party members from the local population. There are members of the Komsomol in the raion center, primarily easterners or those who were forced to join. The same applies to the local teachers and teachers from the SUZ. The secretary of the RK IKSMU VIKSM, during a conference of teachers, criticized the teachers for a lack of cultural activity, saying that all teachers are members of the Komsomol, but their conduct is not Komsomol-like. He said that it was time to end being afraid of the Banderovtsi. (No detailed material is available concerning Party conferences and Party life)

#### 44. Propaganda and Agitation

The Bolsheviks distribute about 48,000 newspapers, magazines, and brochures per month in the raion, including from 10,000 to 12,000 copies of the raion newspaper.

The meetings which the Bolsheviks organized in the villages were primarily concerned with the delivery of grain quotas. There were about ten such meetings, during which the Bolsheviks appealed to the peasants to deliver 100 percent of their quotas as soon as possible.

On 8 August, in the village of Tysiv, the Communist Rudenko held a meeting during which he besmirched the Ukrainian revolutionary movement. He said that the Banderovtsi are sheltered in the forests, where they have the best food, which they take from the peasants, whom they incite to refuse to deliver even one grain of corn to the government, hoping thereby to speed up the coming of the war. He said that the Soviet Union is not afraid of war with the United States, as all the working classes everywhere are behind the Soviets. Afterwards the Communist Levchenko said that the first duty of the peasants is to obey the Soviet Government and do everything which the Communist Party and Stalin ask them to do.

On 20 August, in the village of Cholhany, the Secretary of the Raion Party Committee, Topchiy, who arrived with a brigade to collect quotas, held a meeting in the presence of 15 people. He spoke of the reasons why the peasants resisted the Soviet Government and why they refused to deliver their quotas. He said: "There is no need for you to be afraid any more. We have killed K-- and you need not be frightened of A--- and Y---. You are just the same bandits as they are - your children at school tear down our slogans and replace them with the slogans of the Banderovtsi. If you want independence, you will get it from us; we shall surround it with barbed wire and you can live independently."

On 25 August, in the village of Cholhany, Topchiy held another meeting concerning the resettlement of the peasants in the Odessa district. He asked the peasants to volunteer for the resettlement scheme, promising to each family 500 krb travelling expenses and permission to take their property, including the buildings, to their new place by rail. Also, when they reach their destination, they would receive a State loan of 5,000 krb for farm reconstruction. He also appealed to the peasants to deliver the whole of their grain quotas within three days and asked them to vote a resolution to this effect. None of the peasants responded and Topchiy began to threaten them with Siberia. He turned to one of the elders, Andrei Sinishin, and asked him why he did

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not come forward to vote for the resolution. Sinishin answered: "I shall not vote either for myself or others. Rudenko made a kulak out of me, apportioning 25 cwt of quota to me which I cannot deliver. You may sentence me or do what you like to me. I do not care for such a life any longer."

Topchiy received a similar answer from all the 15 people who were present. When the peasants refused to deliver their quotas, Topchiy said: "The 'bandits' do not leave you in peace; they want you to be imbeciles; that is why they drive teachers and doctors out of your villages." The meeting ended with more threats from Topchiy.

On 29 August a meeting was held in the village of Vytvytsya by the head of the RVK, Halychuk. The peasants protested against the heavy quotas and Topchiy, with some Chekists, beat the farmers I\_\_\_\_\_, Y\_\_\_\_\_, and K\_\_\_\_\_. The remainder of the peasants escaped from the meeting. Similar gatherings were held in the villages during the collection of quotas. In the course of such meetings there were threats for non-delivery of quotas, attacks against the Ukrainian insurgents, attacks against illegible insurgents, and efforts to pin on to us collaboration with the Germans and Anglo-Americans in order to alienate the masses of the people from us.

The most intensive propaganda was conducted in the raion newspaper; it is full of lies and falsehoods and the peasants only laugh at it. For instance, the Bolshevik paper Bolshevik Tempo, dated 11 August, No. 64/4631, wrote that, in the village of Cholhany, the club was rebuilt and opened for the use of the villagers, but it was furnished with all necessities and became the popular meeting place of the working masses. In reality, the club was repaired by 13 August and the "furniture" in it was composed of a table, four chairs, and two broken benches. The population of the village of Cholhany did not even know what the club looked like, since nobody ever entered it. The head of the club always brings the wireless set with him when he sits there with the brigade; and, when he leaves, he takes the set back again.

In a whispering campaign, the Bolsheviks continuously tell the peasants about mass resettlement of whole villages, mass collectivization, etc.

#### 45. Police Terror, Provocation, and Justice

During the period reported on, the Bolsheviks organized searches of the woods from which they received information. From 15 to 100 Chekists took part in these searches and employed dogs to help them: they searched for trails, and looked behind every bush. Such raids took place on 12 and 17 August near the village of Vytvytsya, on 19 August near the village of Tysiv, and on 21 August near the village of Bubnyshche. The operational units also often searched the woods.

The Chekists laid ambushes in the daytime in the woods and at night near the villages at the road crossings. There were more than 35 of such ambushes in the raion. The Bolsheviks continue to murder people. During the period reported on, the Bolsheviks killed two insurgents and six civilians, including one girl, in the raion. They were: two young boys in hiding from the FZN [FZU in Russian], one girl bestially tortured as she was carrying food for her brother hiding from the FZN, and another boy they tortured to death by sticking a bayonet through him, having secured his hands with wire. He was found harvesting his field near the forest. They also killed a man and his wife in the car as they were returning from the monastery of Hoshiv. All this was done by the operational units of the Cheka, whose treatment of the Ukrainian population can only be described as bestial.

There were many beatings and arrests by the Cheka in order to frighten the population and keep them from any collaboration with the insurgents. During the period reported on, there were many cases of beating up the peasants because they did not deliver their quotas, or because they had nothing left to deliver. One of the ways to frighten the population is deportation. During the period reported on, the Bolsheviks deported the families of the insurgents on 7, 28, and 29 August from the villages of Cholhany, Bryaza, Hozliv, Tysiv, and Rostichky; a total of 20 families - 60 persons.

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The Bolsheviks confiscated property belonging to people who were deported, also of those families where a member is under sentence, and very often they confiscated the livestock belonging to those peasants who did not deliver their quotas.

The Bolsheviks often make efforts to provoke the Ukrainian population, but they are not successful since the population is well aware of their tricks. During the period reported on, there were three specific cases of provocation by means of which the Cheka hoped to establish contact with the insurgents. For instance, on 20 August, in the woods near the village of Tysiv, the Cheka caught farmer F \_\_\_\_\_ and, pretending to be insurgents, asked him to put them in touch with D \_\_\_\_\_ or other insurgents.

Courts are often in session and they are busy with cases of alleged collaboration with the Ukrainian revolutionary underground. The most lenient sentence is from 10 to 25 years of prison. During the period reported on, the Bolsheviks sentenced three peasants from the village of Hozliv to 6 to 15 years exile to Siberia, two of them members of the kolkhoz, for reluctance to work in the kolkhoz and for harvesting on their own fields which were apportioned to someone else, and one woman, not a member of the kolkhoz, who was found taking away some hay for her cow from a kolkhoz field.

#### 46. Colonization of Our Lands by Foreigners

There was no influx of foreigners into our raion during the period reported on. The foreigners who live in the raion center are primarily Russians who have lived there since the last war and who occupy key positions and manage the life of the raion.

### OUR SIDE

#### Characteristics of the Population

#### 47. Attitude Toward the Bolsheviks and Reasons For It

The attitude of the population towards the Bolsheviks is hostile because they pillage the population by means of taxation and quotas, etc. They use terroristic methods towards the people, destroying the Ukrainians physically by means of deportation, murders, arrests, and heavy sentences,

The population obeys the orders and instructions only because they are afraid of confiscation of property and exile. The military mobilization orders are not fully obeyed by them. For instance, the call up to the Red Army of the 1929 class was ignored by 40 percent of recruits from the raion, who were evading it by hook or by crook and were in hiding. Many of the young men who were forcibly taken to FZN managed to escape from the Donbas and are in hiding.

Bolshevik agitation, terror, and provocation have only a temporary influence; the population soon shakes it off and is even more hostile towards them.

Through heavy taxation and quotas the population goes about in rags, barefoot, and hungry. In order to earn sufficient money for taxes and food they are forced to do forestry work (primarily in the mountain villages).

The cultural, educational, and scientific level of the population is not very high, since the Bolsheviks are not keen to develop Ukrainian culture. The standard of education is slightly higher. The young people from villages get secondary education and some are even university students. Most of the youth try to obtain a secondary education.

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The population is very hostile towards all Bolshevik attempts to organize cultural life. They do not visit clubs, read any Bolshevik propaganda or books, or visit cinemas, etc.

The health conditions are average. There are no cases of infectious illnesses or excessive mortality. As an illustration, we give the following statistics on mortality and the birth rate from a few of the villages:

	<u>Total Population (persons)</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Cholhany	1230	2	-
Hoziiiv	589	3	1
Hoshiv	770	2	2
Herynya	343	1	-
Pidberezh	623	3	2
Vytvytsya	1346	3	3
Rostichky	1014	4	-
Stankivtsi	420	2	-
Sloboda	952	1	2
Luzhki	411	2	-
Lypa	385	3	-

(People between the ages of 18 and 50 are the only ones included in the total number of the population in the villages of Cholhany, Hoziiiv, Hoshiv, Herynya, and Pidberezh whereas, in the remainder of the villages, the total number of the population includes everybody.)

There is very little venereal disease in the raion. The individual cases are either all cured or in process of being cured.

#### 48. Ideological-Moral State and National Consciousness

The ideological and moral state is quite good and national consciousness well developed among the population, which does not drink or revel and does not join any Bolshevik organization. In spite of terror, the population does not demolish the graves of the heroes, although the Cheka force them to do so; on the contrary, the population keeps the graves in good order and decorates them with flowers. For instance, on 5 August, in the village of Cholhany, H\_\_\_\_\_, who refused to demolish the grave which was dug in the field where an insurgent was killed, was severely beaten.

The population holds the church in great respect and visit it even though there is no priest there. The peasants pay the tax for the church and help the clergy materially.

Our ideas are well known to the population. Everybody knows that we are fighting for a USSR [Independent United Ukrainian State] and they all help in various ways. The population is friendly towards us as they see in us their only hope. One can often hear the peasants saying that if it were not for the insurgents they would already have been in the kolkhoz and the Bolsheviks would organize the villages according to their own ideas.

The influence of our fight and our propaganda on the population is a positive one. We have the best proof in the fact that the population keeps to our instructions, does not drink or frequent any dancing places. Even weddings are now celebrated without any music. The population is also greatly disturbed by the losses suffered by the revolutionary underground.

Our appeals for practical resistance are heeded by the population, as is proved by the boycotting of the Bolshevik elections. Our national days are observed by the whole population, nobody goes to work on these days, and the graves of heroes are tended, although they are often demolished by the Bolsheviks. Most of the population counts not so much on our own strength, but on the assistance of the western powers.

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**49. Possibilities**

No strata of the Ukrainian population wishes to be isolated. Peasants, workers, and intelligentsia, all are open to political propaganda activity; all of them would join in the revolutionary armed fight against the enemy. During a war, the whole population, in answer to our appeal, would take up arms under the leadership of the Ukrainian revolutionary underground.

Needs: For further development of the organizational work among the population of the raion, it is necessary to meet them more frequently, to live among them, and to keep them informed. The printed word has not as much influence as the living word; and it is also difficult to distribute the literature among the population, because of spies who are more and more numerous in the raion. The population continuously asks us to destroy these spies, as they are a great nuisance and prevent the population from collaborating wholeheartedly with the underground.

Newcomers from the Dnepr districts, members of the Komsomol, Party members, and administration employees are very hostile towards us and use arms against us.

The teachers who come from the Dnepr districts, medical workers, and others who are permanently employed in the villages of the raion are friendly towards us. They became assimilated and expressed their dissatisfaction with the Bolshevik regime. When meeting the insurgents they also express their discontent, but they have no clear idea about the liberation of the Ukraine.

We have received during the period reported on, through a Ukrainian woman from the SUZ who now lives in Bolekhov Raion, some letters and verses from the youth of the SUZ, with whom this woman was in contact and to whom she talked about the Ukrainian revolutionary movement.

Other nationalities such as Russians who live in the raion center are hostile towards us and take an active part in fighting against us. Ordinary Russians often express dissatisfaction because of their material poverty. They believe it is the fault of those who live in luxury and do not care about ordinary labor.

Poles who are in the raion center do not indulge in any political activity. They are friendly towards the Ukrainian population and they are dissatisfied with the Bolshevik regime.

**50. Conditions in Towns and Labor Centers**

The inhabitants of the town are hostile towards the Soviet regime. They wait impatiently for a change and often talk about the coming war. Labor in the raion center is primarily composed of local Ukrainians who work in factories and at the same time have a small piece of land which they cultivate. They are also dissatisfied because they have to pay taxes for their land and also all sorts of loans, etc., are being deducted from their pay in the factories. They also see the Bolsheviks occupying the best positions and dismissing our people. They see that the Bolsheviks are indifferent towards the workers, that they do not pay them regularly, that they prosecute them on any pretext, etc.

**51. The Losses of the Ukrainian Population in Men and Property**

The following losses were suffered by the Ukrainian population in this raion during the period reported on: The Cheka killed two insurgents and four civilians.

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On 2 August in the Lyuti woods near the village of Lypa, the Cheka killed two insurgents [names deleted for security reasons] and approached some shepherds to gather intelligence.

On 17 August near the village of Vytvytsya, the Cheka killed T\_\_\_\_\_, who was hiding from the FZN, and his sister \_\_\_\_\_, whom the Bolsheviks caught alive and tortured to death in a bestial way because she brought food to her brother.

On 20 August in the Lanki woods near the village of Tysiv, the Cheka killed a boy, D\_\_\_\_\_, who was hiding from the FZN.

On 31 August, in the Holove woods near the village of Cholhany, the Cheka, using bayonets, tortured a boy, V\_\_\_\_\_, to death who was harvesting his own farm.

In consequence of deportations, the Ukrainian population during the period reported on lost 20 families (60 persons) from the following villages: Rostichky - three families, 15 persons; Cholhany - five families, 14 persons; Bryasa - three families, eight persons; Hozliv - six families, 18 persons; and Tysiv - three families, five persons. The deportations began on the night of 7 August in the villages of Rostichky, Cholhany, and Bryasa, on 28 August in the village of Hozliv, and on 29 August in the village of Tysiv.

The Bolsheviks sentenced three people from Hozliv and Tysiv.

On 6 August the raion court sentenced a member of the kolkhoz, Fedor Dorosh, to six years of exile because he was harvesting his own field, which was apportioned to someone else as his plot.

On 13 August the raion court sentenced Katerina Kedvic, from the village of Hozliv, to eight years of exile because she was taking away hay belonging to the kolkhoz.

On 18 August the raion court sentenced Yurko Filipiv, from the village of Tysiv, to fifteen years imprisonment because he failed to pay 8,000 krb of taxes and failed to deliver eight cwt of grain.

During the period reported on, only one young man joined the Red Army, Yosif Yatskiv, born 1929, from the village of Lushki.

In consequence of plunder and confiscations, the Ukrainian population lost:

On 6 August, in the village of Hozliv, the raion land section took away 43 ha of land from individual farms for the kolkhoz.

On 7, 28, and 29 August, during the deportations, the Bolsheviks confiscated the property of 20 families exiled to Siberia.

On 25 August, in the village of Rostichky, the Bolsheviks confiscated five cwt of maize from Ilnitski, Stefan.

The Bolsheviks continue their policy of material and physical destruction of the Ukrainian population so as to drive the peasants into the kolkhozy and to facilitate political control over them.

Field bivouac - 30 October 1949

[Signature deleted]

Attachment: List of coordinates for towns mentioned in this report.

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Bolekhov Raion

1. Hoshiv (Hosow)	49-02-30N, 23-53E
2. Herynya (Herynia)	49-02-20N, 23-52-40E
3. Tyapche (Tiapcze)	49-01-30N, 23-54-20E
4. Vistovo (Vistova)	49-01-30N, 24-29E (Kalush Raion)
5. Cholhany (Szolhany)	49-06-40N, 23-57E
6. Hoziiw (Huziejow)	49-04-30N, 23-54-30E
7. Bolekhov	49-04N, 23-52E
8. Tysiv (Cisov)	49-30N, 23-46E
9. Vytvytsya (Witwica)	49-00N, 23-51E
10. Pidberezh (Podberezh)	49-03N, 23-54E
11. Luzhki	48-58N, 23-42E
12. Polianytsya (Polanica)	49-02N, 23-42E
13. Rostichky (Rostoczki)	48-58N, 23-48E
14. Tanyava (Taniawa)	49-06-30N, 23-46E
15. Trusiv	
16. Bryaza (Brzaza)	48-59N, 23-39E
17. Sloboda	49-02N, 24-02E
18. Dolina	48-58N, 24-00E
19. Stry	49-15N, 23-50E
20. Stankivtsi	approximately 49-00N, 23-30E
21. Bubnyshche (Bubniszczce)	49-02-30N, 23-43E
22. Tserkiwna (Cerkowna)	49-00N, 23-47-30E
23. Knyazholuka (Kniazoluka)	49-03N, 23-54E
24. Lypa (Lipa)	48-57N, 23-43E
25. Dolzhtsi	

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